

## A WEEK OF THE WAR.

## WORLD HAS WAITED A GREAT SEA BATTLE.

Russian Armada Has Been Threading Its Way Northward—Little Known as to Whereabouts of Admiral Togo's Fleet—Minor Land Operations.

The week ended as it began, with the attention of the world fixed on the China sea, through which the Russian armada had been threading its way northward, doubtless in hourly expectation of sighting the grim ships of Togo's fleet.

The Russian fleet, after passing through the Strait of Malacca, steamed past Singapore in well-ordered battle formation, and boldly entered the China sea, certainly making no effort to escape observation. It was announced that Rear Admiral Dewa, with a fleet of twenty-two Japanese cruisers, was in waiting at Horstburg light, twenty miles east of Singapore, but not a Japanese ship was sighted in the China sea.

When Admiral Rojdestvensky sailed past Singapore his full fleet was reported with him. The next day positive assertions were made that his four strongest battleships were not with the fleet. It needed much ingenuity of the strategists on land to explain why he had divided his fleet at the critical moment. If the simple explanation had been accepted that the Russian consul at Singapore was trying to drag a herring across the trail much of the hard thinking would have been saved. We have now the positive assurance from Lloyd's and from the Associated Press representatives that the full Russian fleet, battleships and all, is acting as a unit.

After passing Singapore, Rojdestvensky spent a day or two at anchor near the Annam Islands, and then sent a hospital ship to Saigon, where it remained thirty-six hours before departing to rejoin the fleet. From the Annam Islands the admiral sailed to the north, but whether he is attempting to make his way through some passage among the Philippine Islands, or gain the open sea, whence he can sail straight for the Tsushima straits and Vladivostok, as one rumor has it, or whether he is continuing north along the Asiatic coast, we do not know.

Admiral Togo is supposed to be in the neighborhood of Formosa. The Japanese have closed two ports—Keelung, on the north end of Formosa, and Makung, on one of the Pescadore Islands, between Formosa and the mainland. If Rojdestvensky takes the latter of the two routes mentioned above, the big sea fight of the war should soon come. If he takes the former route, it is a question whether Togo will intercept him till he approaches Japanese shores. However vague our knowledge of Rojdestvensky's movements may be, it is probable that Togo, through his swift cruiser scouts, has continuous information.

It seems reasonable to assume that a decisive naval engagement will not take place until Togo can attack with his battleships and heavy armored cruisers supporting his great fleet of destroyers. He cannot operate his destroyer flotilla at any great distance from a coaling base. Therefore, if this assumption be correct, the battle will take place as soon as Rojdestvensky comes within striking distance of Formosa. If he can get past Formosa without a battle, the combat must take place at some point near the coast of Japan.

Operations on Land.

The operations on land during the week have consisted only of inconsequential outpost affairs. It is announced that the main part of Linvitch's army has reached Kirin. If the Japanese armies are making any progress in the great enveloping movement that is supposed to be taking place east and west of the railroad, the Russians have not discovered, the fact, neither has the war office at Tokio revealed it.

The internal situation in Russia seems to be developing from bad to worse. Strikes continue at most of the industrial centers, and the agrarian outrages keep troops in motion in all parts of the empire. There are indications that the czar and his immediate advisers are not a little perturbed over the outlook. This is evidenced by the imperial rescript issued Thursday appointing a commission to draw up a scheme of land reform by which the peasant may be given increased holdings, with an opportunity to purchase his land outright by a graduated system of payments.

The Russian Minister of Finance has promised the workmen that a commission is at work upon a scheme for the betterment of their condition, to include State insurance against sickness, the right to form unions, and the removal of criminal liability for strikes. These reforms are promised for the indefinite future. There is danger, however, in the procrastinating habits of Russian officialdom, and while "commissions" are dillying with the problem of discovering the minimum of reform needed to calm the storm, the people themselves, with less study and less procrastination, may be devising the maximum of reform they propose to exact from a government that has kept them out of their own sea long.

## PAUL JONES' BODY FOUND.

Moved from Paris Cemetery Where It Was Buried in 1792.

The body of Paul Jones, the famous admiral of the American revolution, buried in the old St. Louis cemetery in Paris more than a hundred years ago, has been found, after a search lasting for five years. The body will be brought to the United States by an American warship, possibly the flagship of the European squadron.

Paul Jones died in poverty and neglect in Paris on July 18, 1792. All record of his burial place was lost years ago. General Horace Porter, the American ambassador, began a search for the body five years ago. After many false clues it seemed certain that the famous admiral had been buried in the old cemetery of St. Louis, a square of ground long since covered with buildings.

General Porter employed a large force of workmen and tunneled and cross-tunneled beneath the basements of the buildings. The body was found to be well preserved, owing to its being



JOHN PAUL JONES.

immersed in alcohol. It was wrapped in a sheet, with a packing of straw and hay. All present were immediately struck by the resemblance of the head to that on the medallions and busts of the admiral. As was anticipated, no uniform, decoration, or sword was found, as all such articles had been accounted for after the burial.

Paul Jones (his real name was John Paul) was of Scotch birth, but he made his home in Virginia when 12 years old. He entered the revolutionary navy as a lieutenant on Dec. 22, 1775. In command of the sloop Providence, and later of the Alfred, he captured many British merchantmen along the coast from Cape Breton to the Barbados.

In November, 1777, Jones sailed for Europe on the Ranger, harassed the coasting trade of Scotland, attacked the town of Whitehaven. His crew plundered the house of Lord Selkirk, but Jones bought the silver plate and restored it to Lord Selkirk.

After capturing the British sloop Drake and taking it to Brest, Jones found himself without a ship, the Ranger being ordered home. France gave him a fleet of five vessels. He rechristened his flagship the Bon Homme Richard. The battle between the Bon Homme Richard and the British frigate Serapis is historic in naval annals. Jones captured the Serapis with his fifty guns and 320 men.

King Louis XVI. of France presented Jones with a sword of honor. Congress voted him a gold medal.

## OCCIDENT TO ORIENT.

New Era in Transportation Facilities Across the Pacific.

The Great Northern Steamship Company in placing in service between Seattle and Yokohama, Nagasaki, Kobe, Shanghai and Hongkong the American built steamship, the Minnesota and the Dakota, makes a new era in transportation facilities between the United States and the Orient. These magnificent steamships, with their superior facilities in handling immense freight cargoes and the luxurious appointments for passenger travel have given an impetus to our oriental trade. The North Pacific route to the Orient is rapidly becoming a popular one, and now that the Minnesota and Dakota have been put in commission, a further greater increase in our trade with the Orient as well as increased passenger travel to Asiatic ports will be inaugurated. The first sailing of the Minnesota, in addition to carrying the large cargo to the Orient ever carried by any ship in the world, as well as an extensive passenger list, augurs well for the future. The Minnesota sails on its next voyage to the Orient on April 20.

The accommodations of the Great Northern Steamship Company in connection with the facilities afforded by the Great Northern railway to Seattle, the calling point of the Minnesota, makes this route a popular one from Occident to Orient.

## News of Minor Note.

In a freight wreck on the Santa Fe road near Hatan, N. M., two workmen were killed.

The steamship Caladonia of the Anchor line, Glasgow to New York, made a thrilling trip of 150 miles through fields of icebergs, many of them of majestic height.

The contribution of \$25,000 from an unknown philanthropist toward the expense of a new building for the German Theological seminary at Bloomfield, N. J., was announced.

Lieut. Morton, dismissed from the army at St. Louis after failing to prove charges against his superior officers, says that papers were burned and will appeal to President Roosevelt.

Fred E. Cooley of Oakland, Cal., aged 55 years and a graduate of Berkeley university, was found dead on Big Nose river on the New York Central, about thirty miles from Schoenectady.

## CROPS DELAYED BY COLD.

Government Report Shows Conditions Throughout the Country.

Crop reports from all sections of the country are summarized in the weekly bulletin of the weather bureau as follows:

Over nearly the whole of the country the week ending was abnormally cold and unfavorable for germination and growth. In western North Dakota the temperature fell nearly to zero on the 10th, and on this and the following date exceptionally low temperatures for the season occurred throughout the country east of the Rocky Mountains, freezing temperatures occurring as far south as the northern portions of Alabama and Georgia and central South Carolina, with light to heavy frosts in the central portion of the east, Gulf States and light frost at Jacksonville. The damaging effects of this cold period, which came at the close of the week, are not fully covered in the reports collected at the climate and crop centers on the 17th and included in the preparation of this bulletin. Heavy rains were unfavorable in the south Atlantic and central Gulf States, while the need of rain is beginning to be felt in portions of the lower Missouri valley and on the extreme north Pacific coast. The temperature conditions on the Pacific coast were unfavorable.

While corn-planting has continued in Kansas, Missouri and southern Illinois, none has been planted farther north in the upper Ohio valley and Middle States. Preparations for planting have been active in the central valleys, where planting will be resumed as soon as temperature conditions are favorable. In the south Atlantic and east Gulf States planting is about finished and early crops are being cultivated.

Winter wheat continues in promising condition generally throughout the country, but is beginning to need rain in portions of Kansas and Michigan. Very slow progress was made with spring wheat sowing over the northern portion of the spring wheat region as the work could be prosecuted only in the afternoons on account of low temperatures. The early sown spring wheat does not appear to have sustained injury from recent cold, except in Nebraska, where some fields were slightly damaged.

Out seeding was also delayed in the Dakotas, Minnesota, lake region and portions of the middle Atlantic States. While growth of the early sown has been checked and some injury sustained in Nebraska, the general situation respecting this crop continues promising.

Cotton planting is much delayed in Mississippi and Louisiana and is later than usual in Texas and the Carolinas. Better progress with this work has been made in Alabama and Georgia and in the southern portions of these States is nearing completion. Fair to good stands of the early planted are reported from Alabama, Georgia and Florida. In Texas the early planted is reported as promising.

Tobacco plants are generally plentiful and transplanting has begun in South Carolina and Florida.

While fruit must necessarily have sustained injury from the severe cold during the latter part of the week in the central and southern districts, it is probable that in the more northerly sections to the eastward of the Mississippi river the damage has been less serious. In New England and the northern portion of the lake region it is probable that no serious injury has been done.

## TO HOLD UP COTTON PRICES.

Planters in the South Organize to Reduce the Acreage.

The cotton growers of the South are organizing for the purpose of keeping up the prices of the commodity by curtailing the number of acres devoted to its cultivation. The normal cotton crop of the South, writes William E. Curtis in the Chicago Record-Herald, is about 10,500,000 bales, and it pays a reasonable profit, middle grade, at an average grade, sold anywhere above 8 cents. Ten cents a pound is the ideal price, and allows the planters to live in the greatest luxury. Middlings are now quoted at about 7 1/2 cents, which leaves only a small margin of profit. If the crop this year is all gathered it will run as high as 15,000,000 bales, but about 10 per cent of it is still in the seed in the fields, and it is calculated that 12,000,000 or 13,000,000 bales are already ginned and ready for market.

In order to keep the price at 10 cents it is proposed to withdraw 2,000,000 bales of the present crop from the market and reduce the acreage cultivated 20 per cent next year. To do this it is necessary to organize the farmers. Conventions have been held in all the cotton States and agents have been appointed to canvass every one of the counties in which cotton is grown. They are calling the farmers together and conferring with them, explaining the situation, persuading them to join the Southern Cotton Association, which is organized to promote the general welfare, and the Cotton Planters' Holding and Commission Company, which is to provide the ways and means to hold back 2,000,000 bales of this year's crop from market. Harvie Jordan, president of the association, is directing the movement, in which not only planters are engaged, but bankers, merchants and other business men whose interests are involved in the cotton crop—and there are few people in the Southern States whose interests are not.

A big convention which was held in New Orleans in January sent a commission to Washington to confer with the President and to ask Congress to appoint a commission to discover means by which the export of cotton may be promoted. At present about 60 per cent of the normal crop is sent to foreign countries, and about 40 per cent is consumed at home.

Workmen Lose a Million.

Because, notwithstanding hard times, the employees of Messrs. Yarrow of Millwall, on the Thames, would not take time and a quarter for night work and insisted on "time and a half," the building of 28 destroyers and torpedo boats for Austria will be done at Trieste, instead of on the Thames. The loss to the workman is about \$1,000,000.

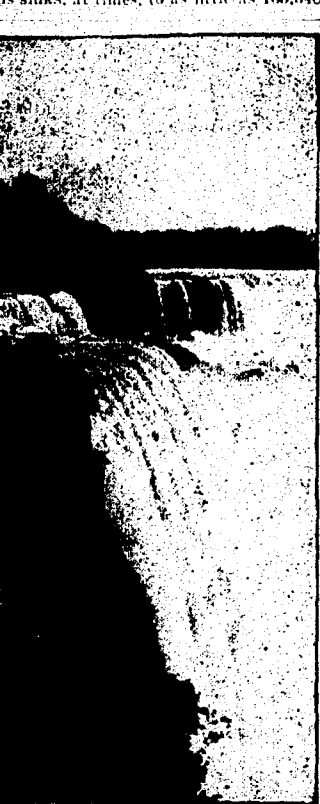
The bones of Capt. Hicks, a notorious pirate hanged on Bedloe's Island, at New York, were found to have been unearthed at Bedloe's Island, New York.

## NIAGARA FALLS IN DANGER.

Time Coming When Commercialism May Destroy Great Cataract.

"Niagara Falls are doomed. Children already born may yet walk dryshod from the mainland of New York State reservation to Goat Island across the present bed of Niagara river." With this startling prediction Alton D. Adams opens an article in the March number of Cassier's Magazine. This writer declares that certain economic, industrial and political forces are working unceasingly toward this result, and that their course can be stayed only by the strong arm of the government. It is not so much to their extraordinary height as to their great volume of water that the falls owe their beauty and grandeur, and as Mr. Adams shows that any diversion of the water of the great lakes reduces by just so much the amount that goes over the Niagara cataract, it matters little as to this result whether water is taken from Lake Michigan at Chicago or whether it is diverted from Niagara river near the upper rapids and then discharged into the gorge below by means of canals, pipe lines or tunnels. Either process, it is declared, will dry up the falls if it is allowed to progress sufficiently far.

According to the measurement of United States engineers in the years 1899 and 1900, the normal discharge of the Niagara river for mean level in Lake Erie is 222,000 cubic feet per second, but this sinks, at times, to as little as 165,340



NIAGARA FALLS.

cubic feet per second, and this latter amount, great as it is, is said to be not beyond the capacity of water power developments like those now in progress about Niagara to seriously diminish or even dry up the falls. From estimates lately obtained of the various hydraulic plants now operating or in course of construction on both sides of the falls it appears that these plants have a total capacity of about 48,800 cubic feet per second, or over 20 per cent of the minimum discharge of the river. The consumption of water by the prospective new barge canal, following the line of the present Erie canal from Buffalo to Savannah, will greatly add to the drain, while the Chicago drainage canal is already said to require as much as 6,000 cubic feet per second. Mr. Adams estimates that the total diversion of water from the great lakes above Niagara Falls, for all purposes, will reach as much as 67,400 cubic feet per second when all of the works now operating or under construction are carried out to their full authorized capacity. This would be 41 per cent of the minimum discharge of the Niagara river.

## PRESIDENT'S HUNTING CABIN.

Log "Shack" in Colorado Which Sheltered Nation's Chief Executive.

The hunting cabin occupied by President Roosevelt and party is about twenty-five miles from New Denver, Garfield county, Colorado. It stands on what is known as Huntsman Hills, which are the center of a region teeming with game, but more especially of the large kind. The cabin is a comfortable log "shack."



THE PRESIDENT'S CABIN.

substantially constructed, and amply provided with the necessities for creature comforts. Temporary partitions have been put up, one of the rude apartments being assigned to the use of the President. When blizzards come, traveling in the rugged region becomes most difficult, but Mr. Roosevelt is not likely to let a few inches of snow, more or less, interfere with his plans to enjoy to the utmost his mountain outing.

The pilot of a locomotive at Laramie, Wyo., struck a little girl named O'Connor and threw her into the air, where she turned a complete somersault, and again fell on the track. The engineer reversed and the locomotive stopped with the pilot over the child's body.

Steel cars will soon be running on some of the surface lines in New York. The first lot of a large number ordered has been received and will be put into service at once. Wood is used only for inside trimmings and even this is supposed to be dropproof.

## DOCTORS ARE AT SEA.

In Dealing with the scourge of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

Medical science seems to be completely baffled in dealing with cerebro-spinal meningitis, which is now epidemic in New York. Like scarlet fever, it is almost as much of a mystery now as it was when the first case was discovered and identified.

The comparison extends further, for cerebro-spinal meningitis is a febrile disease, commonly known as "spotted fever," although it varies from scarlet fever in being particularly that it is epidemic as well as epidemic. They are alike, too, in their insidious effect upon victims who recover. Deafness, total or partial blindness, paralysis or muscular deformity almost invariably result from an attack of either of the diseases mentioned. The successful almost without exception is left a chronic invalid with an affliction that is but little less terrible than the disease itself.

They are alike, too, in the fact that both are classified as bacterial or micro-organisms. The theory that scarlet fever is a germ disease has long been held by bacteriologists, but until the recent epidemic outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis has that theory been asserted as applying to the latter.

For the benefit of the laymen it should be explained that the meningitis are the membranes that cover the spinal cord and the brain and that meningitis is an inflammation of these membranes. Until very recently the disease has been considered peculiar to children, almost to infancy, and in fact.

Children, of course, are more easily subject to injuries of the spine and cerebral region than adults by reason of their immaturity. The present epidemic in New York has shown, however, that adults are also subject to it, and of the public mind a panic has been created as far from a settlement. The Mayor called the leaders of both sides to the city hall and acted as intermediary between them, but nothing was accomplished. The question of whether or not the strike of the garment workers, dating back to last December, shall be arbitrated continues to be the rock upon which all efforts to bring the conflicting parties to an agreement go to pieces.

After a series of conferences, ending with the one arranged by Mayor Dunne, Martin J. Isaacs, attorney for the Wholesale Tailors' Association, said:

"We will not arbitrate or even discuss the garment workers' strike. It is a dead issue. We have conducted the 'open shop' for four months. It is more satisfactory to us, and we shall continue it, although union men will receive from us the same consideration as any other class of workmen—no more, no less. That is our position, and we have explained it to Mayor Dunne, and we will not deviate from it in any particular."

At the same time the representatives of the others, officials in various unions and the Federation of Labor, which is supporting the strike, said in effect: "The basis of the trouble is the garment workers' strike. We cannot accept any arbitration in the tailors' strike which does not include the source of the trouble."

The movement of freight for the Ward house under heavy police protection continues to be attended by violence on the part of strikers sympathizers. Numbers of non-union sympathizers have been assaulted and some of them seriously injured. The method employed in former Chicago strikes of attacking and beating strike breakers when they are away from police protection is being used in the present instance.

John Burroughs, the eminent naturalist, is visiting the Bermudas.

Attorney Edwin W. Sims, who President Roosevelt has appointed solicitor for the Department of Commerce and Labor, is a Chicago man, and since August, 1903, has been attorney for Cook County. Mr. Sims was born in Michigan, was EDWIN W. SIMS, educated at the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in the law in 1884. During his incumbency of the office of attorney for Cook County he made a notable record in the collection of delinquent taxes.

Dr. Cowen, conductor of the London Philharmonic Society, is 53 years old, and was born in Jamaica.

Annan Baker, of Rochester, Ind., who became noted through his sensational exposure of the cigarette bribery plot in the Indiana Legislature a few weeks ago, has again come into the public eye through the announcement that he will lead a reform movement whose object will be to wipe out corruption in Indiana.

Indiana proposes to erect a statue of her great war Governor, Oliver P. Morton, in the statehouse yard at Indianapolis.

Tufnell Birchell, acting undersecretary for the city of London, holds the office his father, grandfather and great-grandfather successively occupied.

The new Senator from Massachusetts, Winthrop Murray Crane, receives more begging letters than any of his colleagues.



James Graham Phelps Stokes and

Rose Harriet Paxton, whose engagement was recently announced, have

long been conspicuous in social settlement work in New York. The bride, who is 24 years old, was born in Russia, and when a babe was taken to London, where she received her education. With her family she came to America in 1891, and since that time has been a clear factory worker and writer for Jewish papers. Mr. Stokes is a millionaire philanthropist and is conspicuous socially. He is a graduate of Yale and a member of the leading clubs. His brother is Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., a distinguished Episcopal clergyman, and his sister is the Baroness Hulse. The couple are to be married in July.

Lucius G. Pratt, who recently died at Newton, Mass., helped build the Santa Fe and the Mexican Central railways.

Justice John Marshall Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, who favors the building of a Presbyterian cathedral in Washington, is one of the distinguished jurists of the country. Since November, 1877, he has been on the Supreme Court bench. He was born in Kentucky in 1833, was educated in Center College and Transylvania University, and was Justice Harlan, a colonel in the Union army. For four years he was Attorney General of Kentucky, and was twice nominated for Governor. Justice Harlan was an arbiter in the Berlin Sea case, and has handed down decisions in some famous suits, including the Nebraska maximum freight rate case.

Truman H. Newberry, who has accepted the office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is one of the distinguished

business men of Detroit, being interested in banks, railroads and transportation companies. Mr. Newberry is 40 years old, and is a graduate of the Scientific School of Yale. He helped to organize the Michigan State Naval Brigade and served with it during the Spanish war on the Yosemite, holding the position of lieutenant and ordnance officer. Later he was appointed on the staff of the Governor, with the rank of colonel. Mr. Newberry is a personal friend of the President, and is heartily in sympathy with his naval policy.

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The new Senator from Massachusetts,











## Crawford Avalanche.

D. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

### RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year.....\$1.00  
Six Months.....50  
Three Months.....25

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, APR. 30.

## A Word or Two About Our Cemetery

IT DOES not seem possible that Miss Grayling's progressive and enlightened citizens have ever taken the trouble to visit the deserted-looking and desolate spot where her dead are buried and which is designated "The Cemetery."

Possibly those who have friends or relatives buried there, when they attended the funeral services, came away so impressed with the utterly dreary desolation of the place that they have never ventured to return.

Certainly the place as it appears today is a disgrace to the village. This may seem strong language, but it is temperate and mild to the last degree compared with the impression a visit there will leave upon the mind. Let me describe it.

Speaking of what is known as the "new" cemetery. One enters over a stile that creaks and groans as you step upon it. Part of the planking is so rotten it threatens to break at every step. The whole fence barely hangs together—rough, weather-beaten boards—here and there an end is loose and its whole appearance dilapidated.

Over the fence one comes to a rough tool house, the faded brown paint and roughly shuttered windows giving it a dismal look. The porcupines or dogs or woodchucks or something have dug holes about it, running under it apparently. Then comes the grounds. Not a roadway between the lots is graded or cared for; not a shade tree anywhere; a number of old boxes and various rubbish here and there. Mostly, aside from the few lots where there are traces of feeble attempts to care for the last resting places of dear ones, the ground is covered with long dead wild grass, thickly besprinkled with sweet fern brush, a few clumps of oak sprouts, a bunch or two of stunted wild cherry thickets, and the look of some neglected and deserted field over it all.

It is painfully obtrusive in its apparent total desolation. And in this place lie the remains of fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, sons and daughters of our citizens. Respect for the dead is one of those qualities that attest civilization. But it is not fair to measure the degree of Miss Grayling's civilization by her apparent lack of such respect.

It is not the purpose of this article to censure—merely to point out a fact that is a disgrace to our people—and to awaken them to a proper sense of the importance of applying a remedy.

It is believed that remedy can be found here, as it has been found elsewhere, only through a properly organized cemetery association. The matter of such an organization has been recently agitated in several channels—one or two societies having it under consideration in a tentative way at the present time.

It is suggested, however, that it is not a matter for one or a dozen societies—whose main purposes are of a different character from the work required here—to take in hand. It needs an organization with this single purpose in view—to put the cemetery in fit condition as the last resting place of our loved ones who have gone before.

The plot of ground is well located and naturally a slightly spot. Such an organization could make of it a beautiful place. It needs shade trees and well laid out roadways and walks, well kept parterres of flowers and smooth greenward. In short, it needs all that will make it a decent burial spot for the dead who have lived in a progressive and civilized community.

It is believed that the funds to carry out such work can readily be obtained. The township and village should both appropriate something. The revenue from the sale of graves and lots is now considerable, and the present lot owners, if assured their money would be judiciously expended,

## Crawford County's Future

Fifty Years the Standard



**BAKING POWDER**  
Made from pure cream of tartar derived from grapes.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO.

Results are certainly coming. For the first time in the history of the county it will be represented with an exhibit of its products at the state fair this fall. At the recent session of the board of supervisors that body made a small appropriation for that purpose. A committee of three was appointed to look after getting the exhibit in shape. The committee will hold a meeting soon at which some detailed plan will be discussed. This is a matter every man of public spirit in the county should take a personal interest.

Especially should every farmer feel it his duty to do everything in his power to aid the committee in getting together such a collection of fruits, vegetables, grains, grasses, dairy products, and, in short, everything in the agricultural and horticultural products of the county as will give a fair idea of the possibilities of production in the county. If the enterprise is carried out as it should be it will bring more important results to the county than any move in this line since its organization.

If Crawford county—and with her half a dozen of her sister counties—can this year make fairly average representative county exhibits at the State Fair it ought to nail the coffin lid down so tight on the "pine barren" lie that we'll never hear it peep again.

And the same argument is all that is needed to knock the moonshine out of the state forestry commission's balloon. Hundreds of thousands of the intelligent tax-paying farmers and citizens of the southern sections of the state will get an object lesson from such an exhibit that will open their eyes to the real conditions up here and give them a practical argument to meet the chimerical propositions of the forestry commission to convert as good a farming country as half the counties in the well established farming sections of the southern portion of the state into primeval forests. By all means have the exhibit and have it the very best and most effective the appropriation will possibly cover.

And let us repeat, that every citizen should help the committee in every possible way.

## Home Evidence Best; And Here's More of It

LONG experience and observation have convinced me that the most efficient method of impressing any given proposition upon the mind of the other fellow is to give the detailed evidence of those who have given it an actual trial and proved it out.

A few weeks since the home testimony of this character given by ex-Supervisor Hoeft was printed in this column. Most of our own people knew in a general way that Mr. Hoeft was a successful farmer, but since printing the interview with him I have heard several citizens of the village say they never had any idea that results such as he reported could be or were being obtained on our "pine barrens."

"Why," said one one man, "if we had a few hundred such practical farmers in the county we should soon have one of the best farming counties in the state. I have no reason to doubt any of the statements of Mr. Hoeft, but they put the situation to me in a new light. I frankly confess that my impression has been that the county had very little future as an agricultural county. I had, in fact, merely accepted the common opinion without giving the matter investigation or any particular attention."

But if there are such possibilities here for the making of such farm homes as he has really made, then it is certainly worth while to set the ball rolling and get the settlers in here. I like the idea of getting settlers in from our own state, too. It seems to me this section is exactly the place for the young men of the southern part of the state to make their homes.

All the old home customs and local county machinery and that sort of thing are the same here and they will not feel they are going out among strangers and strange conditions. They will have the same pride in the old state and we know what class of citizens we are getting when we get them here. Of course I do not mean to bar others, for there is ample room; but I do believe we should make a special effort to bring to the attention of the young men in the most thickly settled parts of our own state—and who must seek homes elsewhere because of the high price of land at home—the fact that we have as good or better opportunities for them here as they can find anywhere.

"I think if this can be done we can bring them here and the result will be a benefit both to them and to ourselves."

And that is the kind of talk that in time must crystallize in some active and practical movement to bring them here. It will come.

In the meantime the evidence of our opportunities will keep right on piling up. Another bunch of it is placed before you this week.

Ex-Sheriff William S. Chalker was in the office a few days since and the result of his farming experience in the county is herewith given. Everybody knows Mr. Chalker as a hardheaded, practical and successful man, and that he is not given to building air castles on "sand barrens." His faith in the county's future and its agricultural possibilities is being worked out in a business like way and he is satisfied with results. Crawford county is good enough for him. He says:

"I settled in the county about eighteen years ago and engaged in lumbering and other pursuits. For years I had an idea that farming would pay here, judging from what I had seen of the efforts of others—many of those efforts, I must admit, resulting in failure. Still, I thought I could see the causes of the failures and I believed it possible to succeed."

About six or seven years ago I bought my present farm and I believe my experience has justified the move. I have now fifty-five acres under cultivation and am keeping five head of horses and thirty-three head of cattle.

Last season I cut sufficient hay from about twenty-five acres of meadow to winter my stock and have plenty to summer through my work teams. I raise good crops of hay every year—averaging about one and three-quarters tons of mixed clover and timothy to the acre.

I raise some corn—getting fifty to fifty-five bushels of ears to the acre, though I plant corn mostly for the fodder. Of Canada field peas and the Blue Imperial field peas I get about twenty bushels to the acre and frequently sow oats with them, getting as fine feed as can be had anywhere. Oats yield for me from thirty to forty bushels to the acre.

All classes of vegetables are a big crop. It is seldom there is anything like a failure and I do not believe in point of quality any finer vegetables are raised anywhere in the world.

In fruit I have a young orchard just coming into bearing that is very promising and it contains a large variety of the choicest apples. By the way, there were two nearly full-grown seedling apple trees on the place when I bought it and those two trees have never failed to give us an ample crop of apples for our own use every season since we have been there. They have averaged about fourteen bushels to each tree—supplying my family and we have usually sold some besides. They are fine apples, too, and I have never seen a worm or blemish on them. The trees have never been sprayed nor had any unusual care. They furnish pretty good evidence of the adaptability of our soil and climate for fruit-growing.

In the small fruits we raise as fine currants, gooseberries and strawberries as I ever saw anywhere. In fact, all the small fruits do extremely well here and I believe a skillful specialist would find them a very profitable crop.

As to our long winters I have never been compelled to feed over four to four and one-half months in the year. The balance of the time cattle and all stock do well on the range. Our wild grasses cure down like hay in the fall and furnish a nourishing and sufficient food even before the young grass starts up in the spring.

About markets I can only say I have never had any difficulty in disposing of everything I have ever raised to sell and found the demand much greater than I could supply, with an average of prices somewhat above quotations at other places. I think the market question need never give us any trouble in this section.

Certainly I would advise young men from the southern part of the state to come to this section rather than to go to the treeless prairies of the west. I believe the opportunities here for home-building are far better than anything the prairie states can offer. And now is the time for them to come while our lands are still low in price.

Taking the county as a whole, my opinion would be that all of our hardwood lands will make as good farming lands as there is in the state. Perhaps something more than half our so-called "barren" plains lands will make excellent farming land and the other half first-class grazing land.

There is to my mind no question as to the farming, fruit-growing and stock-raising future of the county. It is a very bright one and it cannot be long before it will begin to be appreciated.

The movement in the way of calling attention to our resources in this direction undertaken by the AVALANCHE is timely and will surely lead to results.

"I believe it should be supplemented with a county organization having that purpose in view and there is no doubt whatever that a concerted movement in this direction would soon settle up the county."

This would mean a reduction in taxes, an increase in values, and the incoming of all those conveniences the farmers in the older sections are now enjoying in common with the villages and cities. In every way I favor the movement."

ed, would subscribe liberally to such a fund.

Will not some of our citizens take this matter in hand and call for a public meeting for its consideration? The AVALANCHE will gladly print such a call. Then let a committee be appointed to consider some effective plan of organization; let the lodges and societies each be asked to appoint a member of this committee and let the work be undertaken at once. God knows the need is urgent. "There is nothing out there to induce anyone to die," was the grim comment of one citizen.

Miss Grayling, do something in this matter and do it now. Do not leave this blot upon your fair name when a little effort and a little public spirit will wipe it out. It is shameful now. Act. Make our cemetery what it should be—a beautiful, restful, quiet spot where the dead can be laid to rest without turning in their coffins to groan at the desolation that is all about them.

## Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1905, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at my office in the village of Grayling, Crawford County, Michigan, I shall offer at public auction to the highest bidder, a certain certificate of stock, numbered 99, issued by T. E. Douglas Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the state of Michigan, and whose principal business office is in said Grayling village, said certificate representing four hundred shares of Ten Dollars each, and issued to John B. Brun in his life time. Said certificate of stock was pledged to me upon the 26th day of March, 1904, to secure the payment of the sum of Four Thousand Dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of six percent per annum, payable one year after its date. The money received at said sale for said stock shall first be used to pay the expense of said sale. Second to satisfy said debt, and if any remains to be paid to the estate of said John B. Brun.

Dated April 20th, 1905.

RASMUS HANSON.

### Probate Notice.

#### Order for Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.  
The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling, in said county, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1905.

Present, Hon. Wellington Batterson,

Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Peter R. Kronau.  
Christopher Hanson, having filed in said court his final administration account and his petition praying for the allowance thereof and for the assignment and distribution of the residue of said estate.

It is ordered that the 25th day of May, A. D. 1905, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office be and is hereby appointed for examining and allowing said account and hearing said petition.

It is further ordered that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper published and circulating in said county.

WELLINGTON BATTESON,  
Apr 27-4w Judge of Probate.

### Sale of State Tax Lands.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,  
Auditor General's Department,  
Lansing, April 1, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that certain lands situated in the county of Crawford, bid off to the state for taxes of 1901 and previous years, and described in statements which will be forwarded to the office of the Treasurer of said county, and may be seen at said office previous to the day of sale, will be sold at public auction, by said Treasurer, at the county seat, on the first Tuesday of May next, at the time and place designated for the annual tax sale, if not previously redeemed or cancelled according to law. Said statements contain a full description of each parcel of said lands.

JAMES B. BRADLEY,  
Auditor General.

### NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me, please call at my residence, and settle their accounts.

E. H. SORENSON.

Go TO

## Salling, Hanson Co.

The Leading Dealers in

**Dry Goods,  
Furnishing Goods,  
Groceries, Shoes,  
Hardware, Flour, Feed.**

Also Dealers in

**Logs, Lumber, Shingles, Lath,  
Paint, Glass, Nails, Putty and  
Building Material of every kind.**

## Farmers, call

And get prices before disposing of  
your products and profit  
thereby.

**K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K**

**DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN**

Specialists in the Treatment of Nervous, Blood, Skin and Special Diseases of Men and Women. Established 25 years.

To names used without Written Consent. Cures Guaranteed.

Thousands of young and middle-aged men are annually swept to a premature grave through excesses. Chas. Anderson, a waiter of the victims, but was rescued in time. He says: "I saved my wild oats when young. A change came over me. I could feel it; my friends noticed it. I became nervous, despondent, gloomy, had no ambition, easily tired, evil forebodings, poor circulation, pimples on face, back, neck, restlessness at night, tired and weak mornings, burning sensation. To make matters worse I became reckless and contracted other diseases. I tried many doctors and medical firms—all failed till Drs. Kennedy & Kergan took my case. In one week I felt better, and in a few weeks was entirely cured. They are the only reliable and honest specialists in the country."

**REMARKS:** We guarantee to cure you or no pay. You run no risk. We have a reputation and business at stake. Beware of frauds and impostors. We will pay \$1,000 for any case we take that our NEW METHOD TREATMENT will not cure. We treat and cure Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Stricture, Blood Poison, Weakness, Kidney and Bladder Diseases. Consultation free. Books free. Call or write for Question List for Home Treatment.

**DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN,**  
Cor. Michigan Ave. and Shelby St.  
Detroit, Mich.

**K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K**

## Dress Goods Wisdom.

If it is that Dress Pattern or Shirt Waist Pattern you want, the longer you postpone buying the more likely you are to be disappointed. With this immense spring business even our line of Dress Goods, large as it is, must break before this terrific buying onslaught being made upon it. You had better select your gown at once at these spring prices:

54 in. Broad Cloth, at \$1.00 per yard.  
30 in. striped and checkered Gingham, 10c.  
42 in. Mohair Sicilians, 75c per yard.  
Men's and Ladies' tan Oxford Shoes \$2.50 to \$3.50 per pair.

**A. KRAUS & SON,**  
Leading Dry Goods and Clothing Store.

A. C. HENDRICKSON

## The Tailor!

Originator and Introducer of Fine Garments for Men.

If you could see yourself as others can see you, would you not come in and look through our fine sample line for spring and summer and get one of our well made and

**Stylish Suits.**  
Satisfaction guaranteed.

Shop Over Chris. Hanson's Saloon  
Grayling, Mich.

The Old Reliable

## BARBER SHOP

SCOTT LOADER, Prop.

A Good Shave or Hair Cut.  
Agency for Roberts's Laundry,  
Saginaw.

## City Barber Shop.

A new shop, fitted up with every convenience.

CARL W. KREIPKE, Prop.

Located Next to Grayling Mercantile Company's Store.  
GRAYLING, MICH.  
AGENT FOR MTAR LAUNDRY, BAY CITY.

## The McKAY HOUSE,

A. Pearsall, Propr.

Rate - \$1.00 Per Day  
Special Attention to the Commercial Trade. Feed Barn in Connection, convenient for Farmers and Lumbermen.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

## PATENTS

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DESIGNS  
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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Terms: One-half yearly in advance. \$10.00 per year. Send for our free book, "How to Obtain Patents." Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American.

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms: One year in advance, \$5.00. Single copies, 10 cents. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

Branch Office, 237 E. Washington, D. C.

### MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

"The Michigan Route"

#### THE MACKINAW DIVISION

Time table in effect Sunday, Dec. 27, 1904.

Trains arrive and depart from Grayling, standard time, as follows:

4:45 am	7:10 am	.. 92 ..		
5:55 pm	6:30 am	.. 98 ..	4:00 pm	6:15
		.. 96 ..		
Lewiston.	Grayling.	Train No.	Grayling.	Lewiston.
ARR	L.V.		ARR	L.V.
5:55 am	6:30 am	.. 93 ..		
		.. 94 ..	1:40 pm	12:15

O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass. Agent.

L. HERRICK, Local Agent.

### DETROIT & CHARLEVOIX R. R.

TIME TABLE NO. 10.

Trains Run by Nineteen Meridian or Central Standard Time, Daily except Sunday.

p. m.	STATIONS.	p. m.
4:30	Dep. .... Frederic .....	12:15
	..... Au Sauble River .....	
4:50	..... Fayette .....	11:55
5:05	Arr. .... Deward .....	11:40
	Dep. .... Manistee River .....	
4:50	..... Blue Lake Junction .....	11:20
	..... Squaw Lake .....	
	..... Blue Lake .....	
4:55	..... Manistee Road .....	11:15
4:57	..... Lake Harold .....	11:05
6:00	Dep. .... Alba .....	10:50
	Dep. .... Green River .....	10:30
6:20	..... Graves' Camp .....	9:40
6:40	..... Jordan River .....	9:25
6:45	..... Wards .....	9:20
7:15	Arr. .... South Arm .....	9:00
p. m.	(East Jordan.)	a. m.

Trains will not stop where no time is shown.

Trains will stop to let passengers on or off where points are connected.

CLARK HAYNE, Gen. Manager.

W. A. COONIK, Local Agent.

### FOR

## Fire Insurance

—CALL ON—

O. Palmer.



## Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, APR. 30.

### Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

Subscribers to the late Grayling Times who desire to have the Avalanche continued to their address after the time for which they have paid has expired must notify us or their names will be stricken from the list.

### Local and Neighbored News.

#### Fishing Tackle at Fournier's.

Get the garden spot ready for action.

China-Lac for your floors. J. W. Sorenson.

Plant a tree Friday and catch a trout Monday.

Get China-Lac for your floors. J. W. Sorenson. It's great.

Tomorrow is Arbor Day. How many trees have you planted, or will?

Patronize the McKay House—the best dollar a day house in Grayling.

Next Monday you can catch a trout, if they will take the fly and you are expert.

Mrs. Goelet will sell the remainder of her household goods tomorrow and Saturday.

A Taylor is excavating under his house for a full basement in which to install a furnace.

Mrs. John Rasmussen and their oldest son were in town last of the week for a brief visit.

Mrs. J. M. Strong and daughter, of Sacramento, Cal., are visiting her sister, Mrs. H. E. Colburn.

Our new line of Fishing Tackle is more complete and cheaper than ever. Fournier's Drug Store.

For Sale—A good horse, harness, buggy and cutter at a fair price. Inquire of Charles VanAmberg.

We notice three neat cottage homes built on the south side of the river, but do not know whose they are.

Plenty of trailing arbutus in bloom now and you can pick a bunch along the roadside almost anywhere.

Nels P. Buck is treating his corner block with fresh paint, which will lighten it up and make a great improvement.

Julius Rasmussen has a modern and commodious residence ready for the inside finishing, on Barnes' addition, Ingham street.

Mrs. Merrill of Hardgrove was adjudged insane last Tuesday and sent to the asylum at Traverse City by Judge Batterson.

Julius Nelson has raised the roof of his house one story and now has one of the most roomy and pleasant residences in the city.

The first page of the Grayling Champion last week was a finely colored Easter lithograph, appropriate and welcome to its readers.

Easter is over and its too late for a new spring hat now; besides, the hubbly needs the cash for that new trout rod and a book of flies.

Most of the farmers in this section have turned the cattle out to pasture, and while the grass is still short, the stock all seems to be doing well.

Mrs. John Malco and the girl, of Maple Forest, were in town Saturday, since when we have been feasting on as fine a sample of maple syrup as we ever saw.

For Sale—Two fine lots on Michigan avenue east, with a good barn. Lots seven and eight, of block ten of Hadley's amended addition. Inquire at this office.

County Treasurer Becker has purchased the N. P. Michelson house, opposite the Presbyterian church, and has taken possession. It will make a delightful home.

House for Sale—A cozy home, fully rebuilt and in fine condition, corner of Lake and Norway street. Eight rooms, a desirable location, will be sold right. Enquire of J. J. Collen.

Mr. F. L. Michelson, with his wife and boy, and Mrs. Lantz, spent Easter Sunday at the paternal home here. Mrs. Michelson and her mother go to Columbus, O., this week for a short visit.

The fence is being permanently removed from the court house grounds and the new walks will be put in at once. The cattle ordinance must be enforced now or the fine lawn and the trees will be ruined.

Adler Jorgenson began raising his house, the late Claggett residence, for a basement, but changed his mind and is moving it on to his vacant lot on Maple street and will build new for himself on the old site.

Miss Elizabeth Harvey, under whose instruction the department of drawing and music has made such splendid progress the past two years, has decided to remain next year. The school board are congratulating themselves as the place would be difficult to fill.

The teaching force at the public school is now complete. A large addition to the school building should be made or a separate primary department building put up. This is for the consideration of the taxpayers of the district, as it is certain that some action must be taken soon.

### School Notes.

The high school are about to contract for a high priced lecture course. The course will cost \$350.00 and in order to come out even it will be necessary to charge \$1.50 each for the season tickets. The course is the highest priced one put out by the Winchell Bureau. This bureau has earned a reputation for furnishing the best talent and if this can be made a success, we will give our people five treats next winter. We wish to thank our many friends for the hearty support given and ask that every one give us a lift by saying a good word. If you cannot see your way clear to take the tickets now do so as soon as convenient, and don't "knock." Better buy your season ticket now for the price will be 50 cents each for single admissions.

Watch for the stirring drama, "Among the Breakers," to be put on the boards in the near future. This play has been played by many of the high schools of Michigan, and has always proved to be a success. We will publish a synopsis of the story in the near future. The cast has already been made out and practicing will soon begin. We hope to play it early in May.

Miss Annin's botany class has begun work in flower analysis.

The physical geography people took their examination last week and all passed very creditably.

Mr. Bradley is reading that beautiful little story, "The second Mrs. Jim." It is very similar to "Mrs. Wiggs," and "The Widow O'Callaghan's Boys."

The base ball team will probably play Gaylord this week Friday. Admission will be 15 cents. Everyone come and see a bright, snappy little game played by the boys. We will also have West Branch here in the near future.

Several of Mr. Bradley's arithmetic classes earned a half holiday last week by perfectly learning the aliquot parts.

Miss Edith Chamberlain is again with us after a few days' absence.

Notice—If parties who are cleaning their cemetery lots will pile the rubbish in the alleys and not throw it on the highways, it will be drawn away.

J. S. HARRINGTON, Sexton.

Michigan railroad earnings for February totaled \$3,342,795, an increase of \$179,847.96 over February of last year, according to the statement of Commissioner Atwood.

Mr. Smith of Detroit, who has charge of the clubhouse named for that city on the Sauble, arrived last Friday to get things in readiness for the opening of the season.

The house passed the sparrow bounty bill restoring the two-cent prize for the scalp of the saucy little alien, tho' it was fought vigorously in committee of the whole by Mr. Holmes of Grunio and others.

Fire destroyed the old saloon building opposite the freight depot at Roscommon Wednesday afternoon. The building was occupied by C. Terrell as a residence and was an old landmark in the village. How the fire originated is not known, but the supposition is that it caught from a defective chimney.

Young man, do not allow yourself to become self-centered. Give some of your energies to securing better conditions for those less fortunately circumstanced than yourself. Interest yourself in politics. Go to the primaries. Remember that you are, first of all, a man, and then a citizen, and that making a life is a man's first duty.

The general school law has been amended and given immediate effect. The school year will now begin on the second Monday in July and the annual school meeting be held on that day. Changes are also made concerning the school census and reports to conform to that time. School officers should look it up carefully and act accordingly.

Rev. L. M. Belden, who has been occupying the Presbyterian pulpit for the last month, left for his home in Chicago Tuesday morning. During his stay here he had won many friends who would have been glad to have seen him installed as the regular pastor of the church. He is a scholarly gentleman, whose sermons are filled with food for the thought of his hearers.

In The Cosmopolitan for May, J. Macfarlane Boraston, writing on "Hunting with a Camera," describes one phase of a new spirit in our times—a return to nature. The time may not come when man will lay wholly aside the gun for purpose of sport, but undoubtedly the camera is largely replacing it. Very interesting photographs of birds taken in many poses illustrate the article.

O. F. Barnes this week secured from the state fish hatchery at Northville forty thousand young trout which he has planted in the South Branch in the springs opposite his headquarters.

Mr. Barnes is an enthusiast on the trout and will do all in his power to protect them. He has made a ruling to this end and hereafter only legitimate fishing will be allowed on his domain. The coming in of outside parties who have been in the habit of going down the Ah Sauble with guides, will not be allowed to camp on his land. The people here should assist Mr. Barnes in his effort to protect the fish in this stream, as it is to our interest to do so.—Roscommon News.

### Proceedings of the Common Council.

[OFFICIAL.]

GRAYLING, MICH., April 25, 1905.

Meeting held April 25, 1905.

Adjourned meeting of the common council convened at the court house.

President H. A. Bauman in the chair.

Present—Trustees Brink, Michelson, McCullough, Connine.

Absent—Trustees Olson and Hum.

Meeting called to order by the president.

Moved by McCullough and supported by Connine that the communication of the township clerk be received and placed on file.

Motion carried.

Moved by Michelson and supported by Connine that the bill of P. E. Johnson for \$1.50 cleaning the town hall twice be allowed and an order drawn for the same.

Motion carried.

Moved by Michelson and supported by Connine that the bill of Grayling township for rent of fire apparatus for one year, \$1.00, and two cords of wood, \$3.00, total \$4.00, be allowed as charged and an order drawn.

Motion carried.

Moved by Connine and supported by McCullough that the bill of the Grayling Electric Co. for \$3.60 be allowed as charged and an order drawn for the same.

Motion carried.

Moved by Connine and supported by Michelson that the petition of the board of supervisors to build cement sidewalks on the east, south and west sides of the court house be received and the petition granted.

Motion carried.

Moved by McCullough and supported by Connine that the appointment of A. E. Michelson as president pro tem be confirmed.

Motion carried.

Moved by Connine and supported by Michelson that the liquor bond of J. C. Burton as principal and Wm. Fisher and E. H. Sorenson as sureties, for \$3,000.00, be approved.

Motion carried.

Moved by Connine and supported by McCullough that the liquor bond of John Rasmussen as principal, with R. Hanson and Nels Michelson as sureties for \$3,000.00, be approved.

Motion carried.

Moved by Michelson and supported by Connine that the liquor bond of Wm. Fisher as principal, with J. C. Burton and Christ Hanson as sureties, for \$3,000.00, be approved.

Motion carried.

Moved by Michelson and supported by McCullough that the liquor bond of Ella Nell as principal with Wm. J. Neil and Walmar Jorgenson as sureties, for \$3,000.00, be approved.

Motion carried.

Moved by Michelson and supported by Connine that the liquor bond of John Benson as principal, with Nels P. Duck and Walmar Jorgenson as sureties, for \$3,000.00, be approved.

Motion carried.

Moved by McCullough and supported by Connine that the liquor bond of Christ Hanson as principal, with R. Hanson and Wm. Fisher as sureties, for \$3,000.00, be approved.

Motion carried.

Moved by Connine and supported by McCullough that the official bond of Thomas Nolan as village marshal, with J. A. Everett and Walmar Jorgenson as sureties, for \$200.00, be accepted and placed on file.

Motion carried.

Moved and supported that the council adjourn subject to the call of the president.

Motion prevailed.

H. P. OLSON, Village Clerk.

DIED—At the residence of her son L. H. Chamberlain, in this village, April 18, Mrs. E. B. Chamberlain, aged 70 years. Funeral service was held at the home Thursday afternoon, and the body taken to Bay City Friday morning for burial by the side of her husband. Deceased was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., March 12, 1835, and married in 1856, at St. Clair, Mich., to L. Chamberlain, then of that city, who died about seven years ago. Three children were born them, L. H. of this place, Mrs. Carrie Trumpler, of Bay City, and Mrs. L. C. Dingle, of Marquette, all of whom were present at the last sad rites. Since the death of her husband she has called it home with Mrs. Dingle, but her time has been so divided with them all that she was a familiar figure in either city. She came here about two weeks before her death, apparently suffering with only a slight cold, but pneumonia supervened with such severity that she was confined to her bed but four days in spite of loving care and the best of medical attention. She had been an active and consistent member of the Presbyterian church for nearly half a century. A devoted christian, a loving wife and mother and a constant friend had gone to her reward.

## Don't Neglect!

Gents—When you want a new Spring Suit, see the new up-to-date styles. The latest designs in home manufactures and the finest imported goods on hand. Also the newest weaves and fabrics for Ladies' High Classed Tailored Suits, on view at

'Mahon's' Tailoring Establishment,  
Goupil Building, Opposite McKay's Hotel

### Drugs.

### Patent Medicines.

THE  
CENTRAL DRUG STORE  
N. P. OLSON, Prop'r.

## Attention, Ye Fishermen!

Bear in mind,  
That we carry a full line of Fishing Tackle,  
(Besides numerous other things which you may need when you go fishing.)

Bring us your Family Receipts. Prescription Work a Specialty.  
J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

### Candy.

### Cigars.

### A Box of Money.

Bear in mind that we give you a key to our Box of Money for ever dollar's worth of goods you buy or pay on account.

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE.

### Seven Houses For Sale.

Seven houses for sale on easy terms. For size of houses, and terms to suit purchaser apply to Mrs. Sarah McKay, Grayling, Mich.

### Poisons in Food.

Perhaps you don't realize that many pain poisons originate in your food, but some day you may feel a twinge of dyspepsia that will convince you. Dr. Klink's New Life Pills are guaranteed to cure all sickness due to poisons of indigestible food, or money back. 25c at L. Fournier's drug store. Try them.

### For Sale.

A good pair of work horses, with harness and wagon. Inquire at the AVALANCHE Office.

### Frightful Suffering Relieved.

Suffering frightfully from the virulent poison of indigestible food, C. G. Grayson, of Lula, Miss., took Dr. Klink's New Life Pills, "with the result that I was cured." He writes: "All stomach and bowel disorders give way to their tonic laxative properties. 25c at Fournier's drug store, guaranteed."

### Cheated Death.

Kidney trouble often ends fatally, but by choosing the right medicine, L. E. Wolfe, of Bear Grove, Iowa, cheated death. He says: "Two years ago I had kidney trouble, which caused me great pain, suffering and anxiety, but I took Electric Bitters, which effected a complete cure. I have also found them of great benefit in general debility and nerve trouble, and keep them constantly on hand since, as I find they have no equal." L. Fournier, druggist, guarantees them at 50c per bottle.

The M. C. R. R. will give rates for the May Musical Festival, Saginaw, Mich., May 22-23, 1905, one fare plus twenty-five cents for the round trip. Date of sale, May 22 and 23; return, May 24.

L. HERRICK, Agent.

### Millionaires Poor Stomach.

The worn-out stomach of the overfed millionaire is often paraded in the public prints as a horrible example of the evil attendant on the possession of great wealth. But millionaires are not the only ones who are afflicted with bad stomachs. The proportion is far greater among the toilers. Dyspepsia and indigestion are rampant among these people, and they suffer far worse tortures than the millionaire, unless they avail themselves of a standard medicine like Green's August Flower, which has been a favorite household remedy for all stomach troubles for over thirty-five years. August Flower rouses the torpid liver, thus creating appetite and insuring perfect digestion. It tones and vitalizes the entire system, and makes life worth living, no matter what your station. Trial bottles 55c, regular size, 75c. L. Fournier.

The Michigan Central Railroad Co. have made a reduced rate to Detroit for May 22 and 23, return May 25, on account of the meeting of the Grand lodge of F. and A. M. For particulars enquire of

L. HERRICK, Agent.

### A Daredevil Ride

often ends in a sad accident. To heal accidental injuries, use Bucklen's Arnica Salve. "A deep wound in my foot from an accident," writes Theodore Schuele, of Columbus, O., "caused me great pain. Physicians were helpless but Bucklen's Arnica Salve quickly healed it. Soothe and heals burns like magic. 25c at Fournier's drug store, guaranteed."

### A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL  
BAKING  
POWDER  
Absolutely Pure  
HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

The Grayling  
Market Garden.  
John H. Cook, Prop'r.

Will be ready for business this spring. Your orders respectfully solicited.

### Real Estate For Sale:

120 ACRE FARM on section 17, T. 26 N. R. 3 W. A large barn, full basement, 50 acres seeded and all under fence. \$1,500.00.

40 ACRES on section 6, T. 26 N. R. 3 W., all fenced, seven acres in clover. \$300.00.

80 ACRES on section 14, T. 26 N. R. 4 W. Enough tamarac wood on it to pay twice. No improvements, \$200.00.

FIVE ROOM HOUSE on Lake street, east; small barn and two lots; all right for \$400.00.

40 ACRES Beech and Maple on sec. 6, T. 27 N. R. 3. Timber alone is worth the price. Six miles from Grayling and only two from Frederic. \$400.00.

40 ACRES on east side of sec. 6, T. 27 N. R. 3 W. Timber practically all cut, no improvements. \$100.00.

FINE BUILDING LOT on Elm str. in Hadley's first addition for \$50.00.

FOUR of the most desirable lots on the south side, 66 by 165 feet, at less than value.

THE RASMUSSEN FARM, one half mile from Grayling, down the river, for sale or rent. Large frame house and good barn, first class land. A rare chance.

TWO LOTS on Michigan Avenue, with a good barn. One of the finest sites in the village. Only four blocks from the court house.

FORTY ACRES—The NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 sec. 32, T. 26 N. R. 3 W. Eight acres cleared, and the foundation of a first class grass farm. Cheap.

If you want a farm or home, come and see me.

O. PALMER.

### To the Sunny West

The Great Michigan Central Route WITH

Its Magnificent Scenery, Grand Connecting Lines and Elegant Equipment, will sell special one-way Colonist Tickets from now until May 15, as follows:

From Chicago or from Mackinaw City, for \$35.00 to California points and the Great West and Northwest.

Stop-over tickets can be obtained. For particulars call on any ticket agent.

Subscribe and pay for the "Avalanche." Only \$1.00 per year.

A Notable Assembly of

## Feminine Wear

A gathering for Easter which stands without equal as the best that fashion has conceived this season

Walking

## Skirts,

Skirts of Panama, Sicilians and Cheviots, everyone this seasons most approved style.



## Shirt

## WAISTS

In Brown, Blue, Black and White.  
Leg-of-Mutton Sleeves.



## Boys' Confirmation Suits.

We have the largest line of Boys' Confirmation Suits ever shown!



## Buster Brown Suits.

The newest things in serge and fancy mixtures.

## Young Mens Suits

In the new style or double breasted coat, all the latest shades and mixtures.

FREE! We give free with every Boys' Suit a Base Ball and Bat.

## Grayling Mercantile Co.,

The People's Store.

## DO YOU WANT IT?

Only One Key Will Fit It!

How much is in it?



This box of money will be GIVEN AWAY FREE to one of our customers. One key given with every \$1.00 cash purchase, or paid on account.

## Fournier's Drug Store,

The Old Reliable.

## How about that?

## NEW CARPET?

Any kind you want at

## Sorenson's Furniture Store,

Grayling,

Michigan.



**A. J. TOWER CO.**  
Boston, U.S.A.

**TOWER CANADIAN  
COMPANY, Limited**  
Toronto, Canada

**TOWER  
THE  
FISH BRAND**

**Wet Weather Clothing, Boots, and Hats for  
all kinds of wet work or sport**

1001



## A black and white portrait of a man with a mustache, wearing a suit and tie, looking slightly to the left. The image is a high-contrast, grainy reproduction, possibly a photocopy or a stylized illustration. The man has dark, wavy hair and a prominent mustache. He is wearing a dark suit jacket over a white shirt and a dark tie. The background is plain white.

\_\_\_\_\_



## THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE

A youth of lofty birth  
(A peerless person verily)  
Extremely long on worth,  
But short peculiarly.  
Unto a maid one day  
Gave the frosted "may"  
And gets the frosted "may"  
Quite promptly and decidedly.  
He cries: "Worth doesn't pay!  
(At least, not necessarily)  
I'll put the thing away  
At once—(Just temporarily)."  
Love beats his conscience—ah!  
And he cannot stem it, he  
Becomes a despatch.  
Do in the far rosemitte.

With grief and shame untold  
He talks to tourists pleadingly!  
"Excuse me, sir—your gold."  
"This plain me, sir—your gold."  
Audaciously he robs—  
Immense is his audacity—  
But, ah! what mournful sob!  
What ocular humidity!

When rich, that maid seeks he  
Who treated him so shabbily.  
He murmurs: "Marry me!"  
Quite softly, say cantabile.  
She sighs: "I have but you."  
And, wedded in tranquillity,  
He dies a martyr to  
Acute respectability.  
Thomas R. Ybarra, in the New York Sun.

## WON BY THE SWORD.

"Mark you, Francis Beauchere!  
said Sir Charles Anthony, joining me  
as I sat moodily alone in the White  
Horse Inn, and thrusting at me his  
wicked, handsome face, "you are an  
evil case—a younger son crowded out  
of your brother's house, no chance  
for preferment at court, no means  
of livelihood at the end of your re-  
sources."

Here he drew out a score of gold  
pieces and flung them right mus-  
tically. "I eyed him askance, for I hated  
the man. And presently he went on:  
"Behold you how many bottles of  
wine, how many nights of gaming  
with the dice and cards, what gen-  
erous meals and zoodly raiment lie  
in these golden coins. And, therefore,  
I think you are the man for my work."  
"What is your work?" I asked,  
keeping my temper in check.

"Zounds!" he cried, with an evil  
laugh. "Tis like a play. With half  
a dozen of my bullocks you stop a car-  
riage in which rides a pretty maid I  
hold most dear. You make a play at  
abduction, with much noise and clashing  
of steel and stage business. Then  
come I to the rescue. We cross swords,  
you fall, and I carry off the maid in  
triumph and rescuer and protector."

"You have forgotten my temper in  
your catalogue of my failings," Sir  
Charles Anthony. "I said, rising. "It  
will play no villain in any plot of  
yours. But as to crossing swords—"  
Here I laid my hand on my hilt and  
bowed to him.

With that Sir Charles sprang up  
also, with fury in his face and while  
one might count two score we stared  
in each other's eyes. Twice his hand  
stole to his belt as if he would draw  
steel, but in the end my gaze mastered  
his, and scowling evilly he turned his  
back and strode from the house.

A woman's scream roused me from  
my thoughts as I strode up the nar-  
row side street that led to my humble  
lodgings. It seemed to come from an  
alley close at hand, yet when I search-  
ed its depths with eyes and ears it  
was as silent as the grave.

It was a dark hole and prudence  
whispered to let the adventure pass.  
Yet I knew, though I knew not how I  
knew, that it was a good woman who  
had screamed and no creature of the  
streets. So, with drawn sword, I tip-  
toed into the darkness till I saw a  
figure of white against the wall.

"Who cries for help?" I said,  
loudly, stepping forward.  
"It concerns you not," answered a  
scurly voice, and a dark figure came  
boldly out. "Begone and mind your  
own affairs."

"What have you here?" I asked,  
pressing forward.  
But the man barred my way, threat-  
ening to spit me in his blade. Loath  
to use the steel till I saw further  
into the matter, I caught him by the  
wrist as he raised his arm, and with  
a twist and a trip sent him sprawling,  
and slipped past him into the turn of  
the alley.

Here 'twas dark as a pocket and I  
could see nothing. But as I felt about  
my hand closed on the soft, finny  
stuff of a woman's gown, and under  
it was a woman's form—a girl's!  
"Ha!" I cried, "tis some wench  
you are misusing."

"You mistake," said a civil voice  
from behind the girl. "Tis my young  
sister, who will out o' nights, and we  
but take her home."

"I tell you again you are meddling  
in a private matter," broke in the first  
man's voice. "Tis for the girl's good,  
and we have authority. Stay longer  
at your peril."

I was half convinced, and was on  
the point of withdrawing with an easy  
conscience when the girl caught my  
hand and carried it to her face. She  
was gagged.

"You knaves!" I cried, tearing loose  
the scarf from her mouth. "Who is  
this you have gagged?"  
With an oath the man behind the  
girl stepped out and ran toward the  
street crying for a lantern and blowing  
a whistle shrilly. Grasping the  
girl by the arm I dashed forward,  
thrusting ahead of me as I went. Half  
way out the point of my sword took  
something soft that cried out and fell.  
At the alley's mouth I could see  
better, and here a dark figure rushed  
on me fiercely. I spitted him like  
a lark, and he went down in a heap.

In the street I thought to have a  
clear way, but the whistle brought  
three or four men, who set upon me  
with swords. Calling to the girl to  
run for life, I faced about bravely to  
meet their attack. But she would  
not, and went back with me against  
a wall, where they pressed me hard.  
Two I plucked so that they drew out  
with groans and curses, but one of

the others got in shrewdly on my  
left shoulder. I was in evil case when  
the girl cried in my ear that there  
was a door at our back. With a shout  
I sprang out and drove them back a  
step, then turning ran after her with-  
in the door, and bolted and barred it  
in their faces.

With utter darkness, and we  
felt our way along through a narrow  
passage till we reached a room with  
a window that gave us a bit of the  
moon. There was a door, but it was  
heavily barred. Plainly we could go  
no farther unless we could raise the  
house. I rapped with my dagger-  
hilt, but there was no answer. After  
many trials I gave over, not thinking  
it wise to betray our plight to those  
in the street.

"How fares it with you, girl?" I  
said, drawing my companion to where  
the moonlight fell.  
I had expected to find some simple  
bourgeois maid, and to my gaze fell  
upon one richly dressed, with the air  
and carriage of a gentlewoman. Half  
girl and half grand dame she was,  
and the fairest thing mine eyes had  
ever lit upon. And with it all some  
trick of the memory made me know  
I had seen her face before.

"By Our Lady!" I cried, in sheer  
surprise, "who are you and how came  
you here?"  
With that I took off my cap and  
bowed with all respect.

"Why," she answered, with a smile  
to see me so lost in wonderment, "my  
carriage was stopped and I was taken."  
"Ha!" I cried, "this is the doing of  
Sir Charles Anthony."

"Truly I think so," she said, "and I  
think also that I shall have no peace  
from him till some brave man re-  
moves him from this world." And with  
this she looked at me with broad sig-  
nificance in her gaze.

"As for the rest," she went on, "I  
am Eleanor Fairfax, now grown to  
woman's full estate, as you may see.  
That I am here I have to thank Sir  
Francis Beauchere."

I stood in surprise, hardly able to  
trust my ears and eyes, and yet it  
was the girl with whom I had been  
brought up in Devonshire.

"Not 'Sir,' but plain Francis Beau-  
chere," I said at length.  
"Tut!" she answered, as one who  
brings good news, "you are behind  
the times. Your worthy and loving  
brother is dead these seven days,  
and even now a messenger searches  
for you to wish you joy."

I would have poured upon her a  
flood of questions, but here her eye  
fell upon a broad red smudge on my  
coat. In vain did I make light of the  
cut upon my shoulder, though in faith  
twas a shrewd wound and letting out  
more blood than I liked; she would  
have my coat off instantly, and then  
with my dagger she cut open my  
shirt and very delicately bound up  
the wound with kerchief and scarf,

bemoaning herself the while that  
was the cause of it and pouring out  
thanks for her rescue and praise of  
my sword play, till I felt myself flush-  
ing like a schoolboy.

Indeed, so tender was the touch of  
her slim, soft fingers, so sweet the  
perfume of her hair, and so entrancing  
the sound of her slow, clear voice, that I  
would willingly have had a dozen  
wounds for her to dress.

And then was enacted anew the  
story which no man's lips are weary  
uttering, and of which no woman's  
ear will tire. We sat down upon the  
steps that led to the door to wait for  
the morning light, and, sooth to tell,  
I made her love, and she at first pro-  
testing, and shy of listening, came by  
degrees to narkness, and presently  
as it grew chill, I put my coat upon  
her shoulders, and with my arm about  
her, drew her close the while I wis-  
pered in her ear.

And then, all of a sudden, our love  
dreams were shattered in an instant.  
For there was a crash as the street  
door was battered down, and in pour-  
ed a press of men with torches. Sir  
Charles Anthony at their head, cry-  
ing:

"Rescue for Mistress Eleanor Fair-  
fax! Death to her abductor!"  
And even as they came on the door  
above us opened, and down the steps  
came armed house servants also, with  
torches and lanterns. And then when  
all paused and instant to see what  
was coming next, the girl at my side  
broke out into hysterical laughter.

"To think," she cried, "that I have  
died of refuge to mine own house and  
knew it not!"  
For it was even so, and the house  
servants clustered about her with  
hearty welcome and congratulation,  
while Sir Charles and his men stood  
astounded and hesitating. Then came  
my turn.

"Sir Charles Anthony," I said, fling-  
ing my glove in his face, "I denounce  
you as the abductor of this maid, my  
childhood's playmate, and the lady  
of my love. On guard!"

Before the words were out of my  
mouth he lunged straight at my heart,  
and had I not been quick he had caught  
me unware. But I was as quick as  
he, and in another instant our blades  
were clashing in the deadly music  
of steel upon steel. Nor was the is-  
sue long in doubt. For my eyes upon  
me I was as one inspired, and in a  
moment more my point drank deeply  
at his heart, and he fell face down on  
the stone flagging with a clatter.

And then, before them all, Mistress  
Eleanor Fairfax put her white arms  
about my neck and lifted her lips for  
her first kiss.—John Dickinson  
Sherman in Illustrated Bits.

## THE JAPANESE RED CROSS.

Probably the Finest Organization of  
the Kind in the World.

The Red Cross Society of Japan is  
probably, all things considered, the  
finest organization of the kind in the  
world. It has been growing and im-  
proving constantly since its small  
origin in 1877, and now has nearly a  
million members, an excellent relief  
organization and large funds. Its  
methods are radically different from  
any volunteer aid we have yet seen  
in America, for its fundamental as-  
sumption is that the army knows its  
own business and is competent to at-  
tend to it. Its general attitude, in-  
stead of implying, "We know the  
medical department will break down

in the field, and therefore we insist  
on going to the front and into the  
camps to supply the defects," im-  
plies this: "The people of Japan ap-  
preciate so highly the work of the  
medical department that they ask the  
privilege of assisting it."

On the contrary, in the Spanish-  
American war we had a multiplicity  
of small societies, meaning well, but  
working blindly and at cross-purposes,  
accomplishing good at an altogether  
disproportionate cost of money and  
labor, and not infrequently interfering  
with and handicapping the work of  
the responsible medical officers.

But in the Japanese-Russian war  
there is a single great, well prepared  
organization, the ally and assistant of  
the medical officers, working only  
where it is instructed that it will be  
of use, and accomplishing vast good  
at a minimum cost.

The Japanese Red Cross Society is  
characteristic of the nation; for every-  
where its campaign and great disaster  
since its foundation has been in its  
officers a lesson by which they have  
profited. In the present war they are  
always on the alert to discover their  
defects, to learn how to remedy them,  
and to gain new ideas for improve-  
ment. It was as one of many means  
to attain these ends that some Ameri-  
can army nurses were wanted in the  
Japanese hospitals, where their work  
could be carefully observed; and for  
the same reason the writer was ap-  
pointed by the Minister of War as  
supervisor of nurses of the Red Cross,  
with the rank of officer; sent to many  
hospitals; and required to make re-  
ports and recommendations to the  
Red Cross Society. A Japanese lady,  
by profession a teacher, had formerly  
held this position, but since her death  
it had been vacant.—From Anita New-  
comb McCreck's "The American Nurses  
in Japan" in the Century.

## A MOTHER GOOSE BAZAAR.

Novel Affair That a Church Society  
Made Profitable.

An entertaining and profitable ba-  
zaar for charity one spring was called  
"Mother Goose's Spring Opening." A  
large Sunday school room was de-  
corated with little booths made gay with  
imitation white lilies and festoons of  
yellow crepe paper. Red cardboard  
flower pots also mounted guard at the  
entrances of the various booths, and  
were filled with the same effective  
blossoms, whose fragrance came from  
sachet powder sprinkled generously in  
their centres, writes Marjorie March  
in the "Housekeeper."

Mother Goose herself was mistress  
of ceremonies, met the guests as they  
entered and made them feel at home.  
Old Mother Hubbard had a truly  
novel cupboard that was a delight to  
every one. Its doors were wide open,  
and in its many compartments were  
some wee puppies and kittens for sale.

Lacy Locket presided over a coun-  
ter where leather "pockets" of all de-  
scriptions were for sale, purses, big  
and small, shopping bags, beaded  
bags, silk work bags, etc.

Mistress Mary had a charming lit-  
tle corner where potted pansy blooms  
and other spring flowers were offered  
at tempting prices. Her counter was  
ornamented with the legendary "sil-  
ver bells," and a popular feature was  
her "cockle shells." (These had been  
saved by one of the church workers  
from a seashore trip the year before.)  
They held the tiniest of potted ferns  
and sold for ten cents each.

The old woman who swept the cob-  
webs off the sky sold brooms, big and  
small, dustpans, aprons, dish towels,  
dusting caps, wash rags and many  
other prosaic articles.

Curly Locks, a most bewitching  
maiden with flowing curls, sat at a lit-  
tle table sewing her "fine season" and  
incidentally "selling fancy" articles,  
tray cloths, dollies, centrepieces, pil-  
low covers, etc.

Then there was the "old woman  
who lived in a shoe," and she sold her  
children (dolls) of whom she had so  
many "she didn't know what to do."

Most of these were grouped in a great  
shoe made of black paper. The others  
were arranged on the counter by its  
side.  
Next came Cinderella's booth. Cin-  
derella was in her ball dress and sold  
slippers of every description, worsteds  
and bedroom sandals. Little Jack  
Hornor literally sat "in a cor-  
ner" and sold cakes and pies and can-  
dies. Jack and Jill dispensed lemon-  
ade from a charming little well, in  
small tin pails, and not one canas-  
trophe was there during the whole  
evening.

## Bank Notes Stand Much Handling.

That Uncle Sam's notes stand a  
great deal of rough and careless han-  
dling is a fact that impresses itself  
upon any one who has ever chanced  
to note the manner in which the aver-  
age cashier pulls and jerks the bills  
before he pushes them through the  
window to the waiting patron.

A single Treasury note measures  
3 1/2 inches in width by 7 1/4 in length.  
It will sustain, without breaking,  
lengthwise, a weight of 41 pounds,  
crosswise, a weight of 91 pounds. The  
notes run four to a sheet—a sheet be-  
ing 8 1/2 inches wide by 13 1/2 inches  
long. One of these sheets lengthwise  
will suspend 108 pounds, and cross-  
wise 177 pounds.

It will be observed that a single  
note is capable of sustaining, cross-  
wise, a weight of 91 pounds, which is  
twice the amount by 9 pounds of the  
weight the note can sustain length-  
wise; while in the case of the sheet,  
the crosswise sheet lacks 39 pounds  
of double sustaining power of the  
lengthwise sheet.—Philadelphia Rec-  
ord.

## When a Horse Falls Down.

We have always been told that when  
a horse falls down the proper thing  
to keep him from kicking is to sit on  
his head, but in one of the London  
courts the other day a judge by the  
name of Addison condemned that as a  
very foolish proceeding and said the  
proper thing to do when a horse is  
down is to take hold of his ear and  
keep his nose up in the air. He said  
"a horse cannot kick when his nose is  
in the air; I have seen a lady keep a  
horse quiet that way without soiling  
her gloves."—Journal of Zoophily.

# WOMEN AND FASHION

**The Happy Wife.**  
You ask me why I'm happy when so  
many wives complain.  
Add say their husbands only live to give  
them endless pain?  
My secret you demand to know; you've  
seen my happy nook.  
And you quiz me not a little, but—re-  
member I can cook.

When other wives are envious and tell  
my husband dear,  
My gowns are very out of date and at  
my wardrobe miser.  
I have no fear, I only smile, I care not  
how I look!  
I know I've but to whisper, "Dear, re-  
member I can cook!"

My love has often said to me, "My dear,  
I know you're plain.  
But married life with you, my sweet, has  
brought me naught but gain.  
Let other women sing and dance, or even  
write a book.  
Yet you're above them all in charm—re-  
member you can cook!"

And always, when I'm begged by girls to  
tell them by what art  
I captured such a handsome man, and  
won quite all his heart,  
I merely say, "My dears, I'm sure that  
all the pains I took  
Was asking him to dinner—for remem-  
ber I can cook!"

And all you modern women who are  
anxious to be well,  
Be wise, throw up your arts and crafts  
and learn to bake your bread.  
For be certain that no husband will for-  
get the vows he took,  
If his wife will only please him by re-  
membering how to cook.  
—Home Monthly.

## Frock for a Girl.



Frock of old-blue mohair with full  
skirt tucked at top, shaped flounces at  
bottom, with stitched band of some  
color. Blouse waist square in the  
neck, with stitched shaped band and  
stole tabs; puffed sleeve with tucks  
and double flounce reaching below the  
elbow; also at top, forming epaulette  
effect.

## To Make Children Truthful.

The best means of encouraging  
truthfulness in children is a problem  
which taxes the judgment of the best  
among us. The road to truthfulness  
can only be found through mutual  
sympathy—a sympathy which enables  
the mother to know what demands she  
can and ought to make upon her child's  
obedience to her higher will, and which  
teaches the child uncomplainingly to  
accept her wishes as law. To win this  
trust, a mother's correction should  
never outrun her love, and she may  
well make it a golden maxim never to  
let the sun go down upon her wrath.

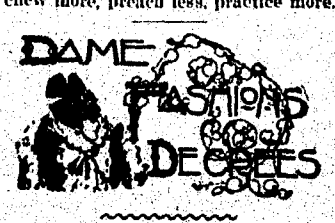
If a child once feels that the day  
has gone by with a loss or lessening of  
the mother's love, the influence of the  
mother for good is dangerously weak-  
ened; a link is snapped in the chain  
of truthfulness, and a previous ideal is  
in danger of being hopelessly shattered.

Undue harshness is one of those irre-  
parable errors we are sure to regret;  
mothers should, therefore, temper their  
reproaches with love. The responsibilities  
of motherhood are indeed heavy, but  
they are not beyond their powers, and  
it is within a mother's scope to control,  
far more fully than she may be ready  
to acknowledge, the environments of  
her children, and to weld their charac-  
ters for good or evil.

## A Woman's Chance.

Every woman has the signs which  
tell the experienced whether she will  
live to be very old. Here are some of  
the supposed signs of longevity. The  
woman who appears taller in propor-  
tion when sitting down than when  
standing has a good chance of long life.  
If the body is long in proportion to the  
limbs, the heart, lungs and digestive  
organs are large. The pulse should  
beat with a full and normal stroke.  
Limbs and joints should be large and  
well formed. Those who resemble their  
mothers may expect to live longest,  
and the first-born is longer lived than  
the other children. Out of a million  
persons 225 women reach the age of  
100 years. Only 82 men in the same  
number are privileged to see a century  
of life. One of the secrets of long life  
is to have plenty of sleep, and other  
rules are: To sleep on the right side,  
keep the bedroom window open all  
night, take a bath of the same temper-  
ature as the body every morning, don't  
have pots in the living room, take  
daily exercise in the open air, watch

the three D's—drinking water, damp-  
ness and debts; limit your ambitions,  
keep your temper, worry less, work  
more, ride less, walk more, eat less,  
chew more, preach less, practice more.



It is to be a great season for the me-  
lancholy family.

Plain white silk parasols are for the  
girl in white.

Skirt tucks are larger and in groups  
of two or three.

The black-and-white check promises  
to be ubiquitous.

Pique coat revers and cuffs come for  
half a dollar a set.

Creamy pink and white carnations  
are new in millinery.

Trimness and a plain look generally  
are the distinguishing points.

An edging of tiny balls is the smart-  
est embellishment for net or lace.

Dainty little lace-trimmed slips of  
colored silk are to be had ready-made.

Gloves of vivid green or red, as you  
choose, come in the double-tipped silk  
sort.

The three-quarter length loose cir-  
clar coat, with enormous sleeves, is  
most admired for evening.

Did you know you could get hand-  
embroidered China silk skirt slips for  
wear under sheer gowns?

Dead roses were never so pretty as  
the artistically crumpled and withered  
brown roses on the new hats.

Blue and green and lavender roses  
may wound one's sense of the fitness  
of things, but they are lovely, just the  
same.

The downward-droop in the front  
of some girdles might be termed ex-  
aggerated, but for the most part it is  
kept within the bounds of modera-  
tion.

Fashion is lenient; the tall woman  
can have her redingote, the little one  
her bolero, the stout one her plain  
skirt and the slender one her frock full  
gathered.

The latest innovation of the dress-  
maker is a slightly draped effect across  
the top of the front skirt breadth just  
below the girdle and seeming to con-  
tinue that article.

Small checks in blue and green,  
brown and blue, blue and black and  
green and black are made up into some  
of the jauntyest spring suits. The ma-  
terial is mohair, panama cloth or silk.

**Rules for the Maid.**  
The rule of "a place for everything  
and everything in its place" must be  
enforced. The maid must keep her  
kitchen cupboard in as good order as  
her china closets; and if she does in  
a little while she will become so famil-  
iar with the location of each utensil  
and each piece of china or glass that  
she could find it in the dark. There  
should be no liberty allowed of keep-  
ing a thing in one place at one time  
and in another some other time. This  
may seem a trifle, but all these trifles  
do their part in creating an orderly  
and systematic habit of mind. Do not  
permit the maid to leave the dishes  
standing around after they have been  
washed, but teach her that it is as es-  
sential to put these away as soon as  
they are clean as it is for her to wash  
her dish towels and hang them out to  
dry once a day.

Try to cultivate system in your maid  
in other ways. Impress it upon her  
that she must let you know as soon as  
the supply of any article is exhausted  
and not wait until there is need for it  
again before she discloses to you the fact  
that it is wanted. To help her in this  
hang in your kitchen a small pad  
of paper and a pencil and instruct her  
that as soon as she uses the last of  
any provision she is to write the name  
of this on the slip that it may serve as  
a memorandum when you go to mar-  
ket.

If your maid's memory is poor, en-  
courage her to make notes of the items  
of the work she has to perform. In a  
way this may not develop her memory  
so well as charging her mind with the  
details, but there are many of us whose  
remembrances need a crutch now and  
then.—Harper's Bazar.

## Rules for Girls.

Don't frown.

Don't get angry.

Don't speak untruthfully.

Don't withhold the kind word.

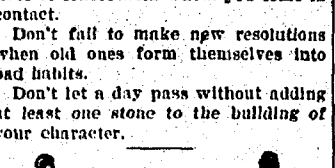
Don't forget that wealth of character  
is far above all riches.

Don't depend upon others to make  
you happy, but try to make others  
happy.

Don't fail to see the happiness in the  
lives of others with whom you come in  
contact.

Don't fail to make new resolutions  
when old ones form themselves into  
bad habits.

Don't let a day pass without adding  
at least one stone to the building of  
your character.



On receiving an invitation to a din-  
ner, luncheon, card or theater party, it  
should be answered immediately. This  
is imperative as it is always necessary  
for the hostess to know for how many  
she must provide.

In laying the table at each plate the  
forks are placed on the left and the  
knives and spoons on the right, the

edge of the knives toward the plate  
and the forks and spoons with the  
right sides up. A well set table is one  
of the first requisites of a successful  
dinner.

After a bereavement in the home of  
a friend or acquaintance a call is made  
either before or after the funeral, un-  
less a very intimate friend do not ask  
for any member of the family; but the  
calling card may be left "With sym-  
pathy" written upon it.

At a large formal dinner it is well  
to have at each plate a place card with  
the guest's name written upon it. This  
will avoid any confusion and relieve  
the hostess of the necessity of designat-  
ing the places. She may direct in a  
general way, saying: "Mrs. Blank, I  
believe you will find your seat on this  
side," etc.

When calling a woman leaves her  
own cards for only the ladies of the  
household; as the card represents the  
person and ladies do not call upon  
men, the card is never left for the men  
of the household; if the caller is a  
married woman she may leave two of  
her husband's cards one for the mis-  
tress and one for the master of the  
house.



**Dressmakers' Fitting Stand.**  
The implements of the sartorial ar-  
tist have been very largely augmented  
during the past few years, the ancient  
tape measure being no longer the sole  
mechanical assistant of the cutter and  
alter. In the fashionable world one of  
the greatest difficulties of the alter is  
to secure an even cut of the bottom  
of the skirt, it being difficult to calcu-  
late with any degree of accuracy the  
actual length, owing to the curvature  
of the fitted form and the take-up due  
to the introduction of trimming.



**Dressmakers' Revolving Stand.**  
Schemes of one kind and another. The  
gauge and marker for garments illus-  
trated herewith is not the first attempt  
that has been made to solve the prob-  
lem in a mechanical way, as it should  
be done, but the introduction of the  
platform, that makes its use so much  
more convenient, is a decided step in  
advance. The measuring bar revolves  
around the central stand support, and  
the guide arm, with its scale, is adjust-  
able with great accuracy. The marker  
may consist of any steel indicator,  
or it may carry a piece of chalk to  
leave a graphic record of the finished  
measurements. Strange to relate, the  
invention is the work of two New York  
men. One would have expected some  
bright, adaptive woman would have  
hit upon the idea.